NOTE XI.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW GENUS OF BOSTRYCHIDÆ.

BY

the Rev. H. S. GORHAM.

Apoleon, g. n.

Caput prominens, antennae decem-articulatae.

Labrum haud discretum; mandibulae validae, apicibus dentatis.

Prothorax lateribus angulatis, angulis subelevatis, basi contracto, antice submuricato, tuberculari.

Coxae anticae contiguae, tibiae anticae muticae.

Elytra subaequalia, apice haud declivia.

This genus with something of the general appearance and exposed head of the new world genus *Polycaon*, is in its details nearer to *Apate*. The peculiar structure of the prothorax and the nearly smooth elytra remove it at once from all other Bostrychidae.

The head is exserted very much as in *Polycaon* but is not so wide, being very much narrower than the thorax; the antennae are ten-jointed and the club is long and lax, the terminal joint being as long, or nearly so as the two preceeding it, compressed and faintly sinuous.

The mandibles are not so acutely pointed as are those of *Polycaon*, and hence when shut their tips would not overlap, but they are massive, and with a blunt notch. The palpi are as usual, nearly simple, i. e. a little compressed, and a little truncate at the tips.

The thorax is broader than long, the back forms a

sort of ridge, terminating in the angles of the sides. Behind this ridge it is quickly contracted both laterally and horizontally. The middle is longitudinally depressed, and at the base of the head there is also a fine longitudinal line. The anterior coxae are formed as in *Polycaon*, *Apate*, etc., i. e. they are subglobose, and they are contiguous here as in *Apate*, the sockets being open behind. The front tibiae present an important distinction, being quite smooth externally and scarcely dilated at the apex. The abdomen and other parts of the body do not appear to me to present any important points of difference.

Apoleon edax, sp. n.

Breviter cylindricum, *fuscum*, *parum nitidum*, *parce pubescens*, *prothorace transverso*, *lateribus valde angulatis*, *angulis subelevatis*, *fere mucronatis*, *disco antice parce muricato*, *medio utrinque tuberculis duobus parum distinctis*, *basi constricto*. *Elytris crebre obsoletius punctatis*, *pube brevissima lineatis*. — Long. 13—15 millim.

Hab. Laos (*Mouhot*); Borneo: Sarawak (*Wallace*). Coll. Gorham. — Sumatra: Soekadana (*v. Hasselt*). Mus. Leyden. — Malacca. Coll. D. Sharp.

This insect has been known to me for many years, two specimens having been obtained by me from the collection of W. W. Saunders Esq^re^. Sometime since my friend C. Ritsema sent me for description a beautiful example from Sumatra, and Dr. Sharp has very obligingly lent me a specimen in his own collection for the same purpose. These four examples are all that I have seen.

The head with the mandibles is nearly opaque, closely and finely granulated, the sculpturing of the mandibles is coarse but generally hidden by the rough yellow pubescence; the front part of the head is more or less coarsely squamose, the eyes prominent, finely granulate.

The thorax has the front with about twenty acute tubercules on each side, the central channel and the base of

the thorax being free from them. The pubescence on the elytra would be scarcely visible, if it were not arranged in lines, corresponding with the scarcely elevated nervures. The surface of the elytra is thickly and evenly but not deeply punctured, they are together uniformly rounded at their apices without any trace of declivity.

The larger specimens are those from the mainland, but there is not any very great difference in the specimens before me.

The sexual characters are not apparent.

Southampton, December 1884.